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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Hazrat Javad-al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[12 February 2016]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

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The Effect of International Sanctions on Economic Situation of Iranian Society

Hazrat Javad-Al-Aemeh Cultural Charity Institute, with more than twenty years of experience in Educational, Cul and Charitable fields, and now covering services to more than 4500 pre-school to senior high school students and 4 university students, always works towards improving social-humanitarian index to accomplish supreme goals of institute such as Human Dignity, Self-Confidence, Self-Esteem, Continuous Research, Innovation & Improvement the Promotion of Charity Spirit, in the society.

In recent years, especially since 2012 when sanctions became more severe on Iran, humanitarian and social index seriously affected in the country, and people and society were the main victim of this international po Considering its goals and outlook, Javad-Al-Aemeh Institute, feels necessity of reflecting this situation on internati scene, and be the voice of its society and people on defending human and social rights, to play its role non-governmental organization.

According to World Bank Statistics, the rank of Iran in the Ease of Doing Business, during 2010 to 2015, experie descending trend, and its sudden drop in 2012 is consistent to more severe sanctions in the same year. Again, in 2 that negotiations between Iran and P5+1 improved, and some sanctions lifted from the shoulders of the people in country, the rank of Iran in Doing Business improved tangibly. The mentioned improvement, verifies the hypoth that international sanctions have affected Iranian Doing Business, strongly.

Table.1

Year	2010	2011		2013	2014	
Rank of Iran/Total	121/183	129/183		145/185	152/189	

On the other hand, Islamic Parliament Research Centre has assessed Doing Business in Iran since 2010, whic accomplished by 281 economic unions all over the country. The unions did the assessment by 29 justified indicato National Doing Business Environment, and thus clarified the rank of most effective indicators. According to this re in addition to unfavourable outcome (5.87 of 10) which still existed in spring 2015, **international sanctions** determined the third unpleasant indicator. Since 2010 up until now, the worst average was related to summer 2 when the sanctions became more severe. At the same time, 12% of participating unions believed that nuclear agree would not affect their enterprise in short term, while almost 77% believed it would affect their business in short tern The direct impact of worsening situation of Doing Business in Iran during these years was: 1.low and nega economic growth, 2.ascending unemployment rate, 3.increasing immigration of graduates and 4.increasing population below poverty line. All these consequences imply that sanctions have disturbed the ordinary life of peop Iran.

In the following, the data of economic growth, unemployment rate, immigration of graduates and the population be the poverty line, have been classified, according to World Bank Reports.

Table.2

Year	2010	2011		2013	2014	2015
Economic Growth Rate	6.6%	3.9%		-1.9%	1.5%	2.2%

Table.3

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unemployment Rate	13.5%	12.3%	12.2%	10.4%	11.6%	12.2%

The data of unemployment rate has been driven from official statistics, while the informal data assess it up to 20% in Iran. Even the rate is 20.3% and 24% among women and youth consequently, which is recognized as the main reason of high immigration rate.
Annually, around 150 thousand university graduates leave the country. It is possibly because, almost 700 thousand work forces enter the market of Iran, whereas the job opportunities in the country during sanction era has been less than 200 thousand, yearly.
Based on World Bank Statistics in 2005, the population living in poverty, estimated 1.45%, but when the poverty line reached to $2.5 and $3.5 consequently, around 4 to 6% of the whole population in Iran lives below poverty line by now. Thus, the statistics show how much Iranian people are vulnerable against the fluctuations of economic situation, currency rate, rising cost of essential commodities. In other words, imposing sanctions which is applied by International entities, affects people lives more than everything, and deprive them from primary rights. Even, Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, in the report to the U.N. General Assembly released on Aug 22, 2012, mentioned: "the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, have had significant effects on the general population."
Reuters news agency quoted Ban Ki-moon: "the sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran, have had significant effects on the general population, including an escalation in inflation, a rise in commodities and energy costs, an increase in the rate of unemployment and a shortage of necessary items, including medicine. The sanctions also appear to be affecting humanitarian operations in the country."

What this report tries to highlight is the issue that, imposing sanctions as a main and prevalent tools which International entities and actors apply to widespread justice and human right principals, according to article 1 of the United Nations Charter, is operating against Human Rights. According to article 3 of the Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right of life, liberty and security, whilst the assessment of economic situation of Iran in the sanction era, clearly indicated the consequences in the shape of poverty and unemployment which gradually provoke insecurity in the society, widely.
Therefore, if the United Nations and its agencies tend to move towards the U.N. Charter, and implement Sustainable Development Goals such as End Poverty in All its Shapes Everywhere, imposing sanctions is a failing rule. It is essential that changing this rule is placed on the agenda of HRC as an entity supporting Human Rights.

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